## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

The specification has been amended as follows:

**[0049]** The corrector 218 calculates R, G and ~~G pixel~~ B pixel data with the image data stored in the image memory 224 and then generates luminance data Y and color difference data Cr and Cb. This processing will be referred to as color matrix processing hereinafter. The corrector 218 then executes gain adjustment and other correction processing with the color difference data Cr and Cb while executing contour enhancement with the luminance data Y. In the illustrative embodiment, the corrector 218 selects and executes, under the control of the controller 34, either one of a usual enhancement mode and a reduction mode that lowers the color difference level in order to reduce color shift. By the color matrix processing, the corrector 218 produces the luminance data Y and color difference data Cr and Cb from the R, G and B pixel data and coefficients.

**[0051]** Referring again to FIG. 2, the compander 220 codes the image data the image data fed thereto in the camera mode or the movie mode by executing compressing in accordance with, e.g. the JPEG (Joint Photographic coding Experts Group) or MPEG (Moving Picture coding Experts Group)-1 or –2 standards. The image data thus compressed are fed from the compander 220 to the recorder 44, shown in FIG. 3, under the control of the controller 64. Alternatively, the compander 220 may simply hand over the input image data to the recorder 44 as raw data without compressing them. The compander 220 is capable of reading out the image data from the recorder 44 and expanding them under the control of the controller 34, as needed.

**[0052]** The image reducer 222 thins out, or reduces, the image data on a pixel basis in accordance with the size in which the image data should be displayed. More specifically, the image reducer 222 matches the size of the image data to the size of the LCD panel included in the monitor 46, shown in FIG. 3, or that of the outside display 52 connected to the monitor 46. The image data thus reduced in size are output to the monitor 46.

**[0055]** On the other hand, the procedure advances ~~to a step~~ to step S104 if the zoom position Z is below or equal to Z1 or advances ~~to a step~~ to step S106 if it is above or equal to Z2.

**[0056]** ~~In the step~~ In step S104, the controller 34 references the photometric data A of the top right block A, shown in FIG. 10, and determines whether or not the photometric data A is greater than a preselected threshold TH ~~(step S104)~~(step S108). If the answer ~~of the step S104~~ of step S108 is positive, Yes, then the controller 34 selects the color difference gain processing B (step S110). If the answer ~~of the step S104~~ of step S108 is negative, No, then the controller 34 again selects the color difference gain processing A (step S102).

**[0057]** ~~In the step~~ In step S106, the controller 34 references the photometric data B of the bottom left block B, shown in FIG. 10, and determines whether or not the photometric data B is greater than the threshold TH (step S112). If the answer ~~of the step~~ of step S112 is Yes, then the controller 34 selects the color difference gain processing B (step S114). If the answer ~~of the step~~ of step S112 is No, then the controller 34 again selects the color difference gain processing A (step S102).

**[0059]** The illustrative embodiment reduces shading, which is ascribable to the individual composite pixel consisting of the main and auxiliary photosensitive portions 412 and 410, shown in FIG. 4, by using data derived from the photometric blocks A and B. However, the crux is that data derived from blocks greatly effected by shading be used. For example, as for the image sensor 800 having the configuration shown in FIG. 8, the photometric data D and E of the blocks D and E, shown in FIG. 10, may be applied to the decision steps S108 and S112, shown in FIG. 1.